

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all previous versions, and listings, of the claims in this application.

Listing of the Claims:

Claim 1 (canceled).

Claim 2 (canceled).

Claim 3 (cancelled).

Claim 4 (previously presented). A process according to claim 39 wherein the mixture is formed into base particles by a forming process selected from press molding, cast molding, injection molding, extrusion, spray granulation, gel casting, pelletizing, compaction and agglomeration.

Claim 5 (previously presented). A process according to claim 39 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided on the base particle by coating the base particle with the at least one inorganic algaecide.

Claim 6 (canceled).

Claim 7 (previously presented). A process according to claim 39 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is selected from the group consisting of copper materials, zinc materials, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 8 (original). A process according to claim 7 wherein the inorganic algaecides are cuprous oxide and zinc oxide.

Claim 9 (previously presented). A process according to claim 40 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided in the base particles after the base particles are fired, an algaecide-forming compound being dissolved in a fluid to form a solution, the solution being drawn into the pores in the base particles by capillary action to form

solution-laden particles, the solution-laden particles being subsequently treated to convert the algaecide-forming compound to an inorganic algaecide.

Claim 10 (original). A process according to claim 9 wherein the algaecide-forming compound is a soluble copper salt, and the solution-laden particles are subsequently treated by heating the particles to convert the soluble copper salt to cuprous oxide.

Claim 11 (previously presented). A process according to claim 40 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided in the base particles after the base particles are fired, an algaecide-forming compound being mixed with a binder and a fluid to form a slurry, the slurry being drawn into the pores in the base particles by capillary action to form slurry-laden particles, the slurry-laden particles being subsequently treated to convert the algaecide-forming compound to an inorganic algaecide.

Claim 12 (original). A process according to claim 11 wherein the algaecide-forming compound is a soluble copper salt, and the slurry-laden particles are subsequently treated by heating the particles to convert the soluble copper salt to cuprous oxide.

Claim 13 (presently presented). A process according to claim 39 further comprising coating the algaecide-bearing particles with a colorant composition.

Claim 14 (original). A process according to claim 13 wherein the colorant composition includes a fusible binder, and further comprising heating the colorant-coated algaecide-bearing particles to fuse the binder.

Claim 15 (canceled).

Claim 16 (canceled).

Claim 17 (canceled).

Claim 18 (canceled).

Claim 19 (withdrawn). A process for producing algae resistant roofing shingles, the process comprising producing algae-resistant roofing granules, and adhering the

granules to a shingle stock material, the algae-resistant roofing granules being produced by a process comprising:

- (a) providing porous, inert base particles; and
- (b) providing at least one inorganic algaecide on or within the base particles

to form algaecide-bearing particles.

Claim 20 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 19, wherein the base particles are prepared from a mixture including stone dust and a binder.

Claim 21 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 20 wherein the binder comprises an aluminosilicate material.

Claim 22 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 21 wherein the mixture is formed into base particles by a forming process selected from press molding, cast molding, injection molding, extrusion, spray granulation, gel casting, pelletizing, compaction and agglomeration.

Claim 23 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 19 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided on the base particle by coating the base particle with the at least one inorganic algaecide.

Claim 24 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 21 wherein the base particles are fired in a kiln to insolubilize the binder.

Claim 25 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 19 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is selected from the group consisting of copper materials, zinc materials, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 26 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 25 wherein the inorganic algaecides are cuprous oxide and zinc oxide.

Claim 27 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 25 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided in the base particles after the base particles are fired, an

algaecide-forming compound being dissolved in a fluid to form a solution, the solution being drawn into the pores in the base particles by capillary action to form solution-laden particles, the solution-laden particles being subsequently treated to convert the algaecide-forming compound to an inorganic algaecide.

Claim 28 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 27 wherein the algaecide-forming compound is a soluble copper salt, and the solution-laden particles are subsequently treated by heating the particles to convert the soluble copper salt to cuprous oxide.

Claim 29 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 25 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is provided in the base particles after the base particles are fired, an algaecide-forming compound being mixed with a binder and a fluid to form a slurry, the slurry being drawn into the pores in the base particles by capillary action to form slurry-laden particles, the slurry-laden particles being subsequently treated to convert the algaecide-forming compound to an inorganic algaecide.

Claim 30 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 29 wherein the algaecide-forming compound is a soluble copper salt, and the slurry-laden particles are subsequently treated by heating the particles to convert the soluble copper salt to cuprous oxide.

Claim 31 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 19 further comprising coating the algaecide-bearing particles with a colorant composition.

Claim 32 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 31 wherein the colorant composition includes a fusible binder, and further comprising heating the colorant-coated algaecide-bearing particles to fuse the binder.

Claim 33 (withdrawn). A process for producing algae-resistant roofing shingles, the process comprising producing algae-resistant roofing granules, and adhering the

granules to a shingle stock material, the algae-resistant roofing granules being produced by a process comprising:

- (a) mixing stone dust, a binder and at least one inorganic algaecide; and
- (b) forming the mixture into particles by a forming process selected from press molding, cast molding, injection molding, extrusion, spray granulation, gel casting, and pelletizing.

Claim 34 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 33 wherein the at least one inorganic algaecide is selected from the group consisting of copper materials, zinc materials, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 35 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 34 wherein the inorganic algaecides are cuprous oxide and zinc oxide.

Claim 36 (withdrawn). A process according to claim 33, wherein the binder comprises an aluminosilicate material, and the process further comprises firing the particles in a kiln to insolubilize the binder.

Claim 37 (withdrawn). An algae-resistant roofing shingle produced by the process of claim 19.

Claim 38 (withdrawn). An algae-resistant roofing shingle produced by the process of claim 33.

Claim 39 (previously presented). A process for producing algae-resistant roofing granules, the process comprising:

- (a) preparing porous, inert base particles from a mixture including stone dust and a binder;
- (b) providing at least one inorganic algaecide on or within the base particles to form algaecide-bearing particles;
- (c) insolubilizing the binder.

Claim 40 (previously presented) A process according to claim 39 wherein the binder comprises an aluminosilicate material, and the base particles are fired in a kiln at a temperature of at least 800 degrees C to insolubilize the binder.

Claim 41 (previously presented) A process according to claim 39 wherein the roofing granules have a porosity of between about 3 percent and 30 percent by volume.

Claim 42 (previously presented) A process according to claim 39 wherein the mixture includes from about 10 percent to 40 percent by weight binder.

Claim 43 (previously presented). Roofing granules prepared according to the process of claim 39.

Claim 44 (previously presented). A process for producing algae-resistant roofing granules, the process comprising:

(a) preparing porous, inert base particles from a mixture including stone dust and from about 10 percent to 40 percent by weight of a binder comprising an aluminosilicate material;

(b) providing at least one inorganic algaecide within the base particles to form algaecide-bearing particles;

(c) insolubilizing the binder by firing the base particles in a kiln at a temperature of at least 800 degrees C;
the roofing granules having a porosity of between about 3 percent and 30 percent by volume.

Claim 45 (previously presented). Roofing granules prepared according to the process of claim 44.

Claim 46 (new). A process according to claim 39 wherein the porosity of the inert base particles is controlled by selection of the shape of the stone dust.

Claim 47 (new). A process according to claim 39 wherein the porosity of the inert base particles is controlled by selection of the particle size distribution of the stone dust.

Claim 48 (new). A process according to claim 44 wherein the porosity of the inert base particles is controlled by selection of the shape of the stone dust.

Claim 49 (new). A process according to claim 44 wherein the porosity of the inert base particles is controlled by selection of the particle size distribution of the stone dust.

Claim 50 (new). A process according to claim 44 wherein the porosity of the inert base particles is controlled by adjusting the ratio of stone dust and aluminosilicate material.